

### Claims

1. (Previously presented) An airgun, comprising:
  - a compressed gas chamber;
  - a barrel;
  - a firing valve controlling gas flow between the compressed gas chamber and the barrel;
  - a secondary cylinder connected to the compressed gas chamber;
  - a secondary piston reciprocating within the secondary cylinder and dividing the secondary cylinder into a front volume connected to the compressed gas chamber and a back volume;
  - a fluid chamber connected to the back volume of the secondary cylinder;
  - a transfer valve for transferring a volume of fluid from a fluid source into the fluid chamber;
  - a cocking and firing mechanism capable of selectively opening and closing the firing valve to allow pressurized gas in the compressed gas chamber to be released and directed through the barrel, the mechanism also controlling the transfer valve to selectively transfer fluid from the fluid source to the fluid chamber.
2. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:
  - the compressed gas chamber comprises ambient air and the fluid source comprises carbon dioxide.
3. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the secondary piston is movable in response to pressure in the back volume to at least partially disengage from the second cylinder and to establish a fluid flow path between the back volume and the compressed gas chamber.
4. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:
  - the compressed gas chamber and the front volume of the secondary cylinder are in fluid communication with each other.
5. (Canceled)

6. (Canceled)

7. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:

wherein the secondary piston is movable in response to pressure exerted by fluid in the back volume to at least partially disengage the secondary piston from the secondary cylinder, thereby enabling the fluid to flow into the compressed gas chamber.

8. (Canceled)

9. (Canceled)

10. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the compressed gas chamber comprises a primary cylinder and a corresponding primary piston, and the cocking and firing mechanism moves the primary piston within the primary cylinder so as to compress a first gas to an elevated pressure within the compressed gas chamber.

11. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 10, wherein the cocking and firing mechanism includes:

a lever pivotably connected to the airgun; and  
a mechanical linkage connecting the lever and the primary piston,  
wherein pivoting of the lever results in movement of the primary piston within the primary cylinder.

12. (Original) The airgun of Claim 10, wherein a single stroke of the primary piston within the primary cylinder compresses the first gas to between about 400 psig and about 600 psig.

13. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, further comprising a fluid\_reservoir, wherein the fluid reservoir is connected to the fluid\_chamber through the transfer valve.

14. (Original) The airgun of Claim 1, further comprising a safety mechanism, wherein: the safety mechanism must be disengaged for enabling cocking of the airgun; and the safety mechanism must be re-engaged for enabling firing of the airgun.

15. (Original) The airgun of Claim 14, wherein disengaging the safety mechanism closes the firing valve.

16. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 14, wherein the safety mechanism must be disengaged to enable filling of the compressed gas chamber with a first gas at an elevated pressure.

17. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 14, wherein re-engaging the safety mechanism transfers the volume of fluid into the fluid chamber.

18. (Original) The airgun of Claim 14, wherein the safety mechanism must be re-engaged to enable opening of the firing valve.

19. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the cocking and firing mechanism includes a lever pivotably connected to the airgun, and a mechanical linkage connected to the lever for closing the firing valve.

20. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the cocking and firing mechanism includes a lever pivotably connected to the airgun, and a mechanical linkage connected to the lever for actuating the transfer valve.

21. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein a first gas in the compressed gas chamber comprises ambient air.

22. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the fluid comprises carbon dioxide.

23. (Original) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the transfer valve comprises a shuttle valve.

24. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, further comprising a passage for enabling gas to vent from the back volume during filling of the compressed gas chamber with the first gas and prior to transferring the volume of fluid into the fluid chamber.

25. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:  
the cocking and firing mechanism is actuatable to fill the compressed gas chamber with ambient air at an elevated pressure, and to cause the transfer valve to initiate transfer of the fluid into the fluid chamber.

26. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:  
the compressed gas chamber comprises ambient air at an initial pressure of between about 400 psig and about 600 psig;  
the back volume comprises fluid that exerts a pressure on the secondary piston causing the ambient air in the compressed gas chamber to be compressed to a higher pressure in a range of about 700 psig to about 900 psig; and  
a resulting airgun muzzle velocity of a projectile fired through the barrel by the gas and the fluid expelled through the barrel is between about 750 ft/s and about 850 ft/s over a temperature range between about 45° F and about 85° F.

27. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein:  
the airgun further comprises a fluid reservoir connected to the fluid chamber through the transfer valve;  
the transfer valve comprises a shuttle valve;  
the compressed gas chamber comprises a primary cylinder and a corresponding primary piston;  
the cocking and firing mechanism includes a first lever pivotably connected to the airgun and a mechanical linkage connecting the lever and the primary piston, and pivoting of the lever results in movement of the primary piston within the primary cylinder, so that cocking of the

airgun by pivoting the first lever results in movement of the primary piston within the primary cylinder so as to compress a first gas within the compressed gas chamber;

the first lever includes a safety latch, wherein the safety latch must be disengaged for enabling pivoting of the first lever and cocking of the gun;

the cocking and firing mechanism includes a second lever pivotably connected to the airgun and mechanically linked to the safety latch so that disengaging and re-engaging the safety latch result in pivoting movement of the second lever;

the second lever is mechanically linked to the firing valve so that disengaging the safety latch closes the firing valve;

the second lever is mechanically linked to the firing valve so that the safety latch must be re-engaged to enable opening of the firing valve;

the second lever is mechanically linked to shuttle valve, so that disengaging the safety latch transfers the volume of fluid from the fluid reservoir and re-engaging the safety latch transfers the volume of fluid into the fluid chamber; and

the airgun further comprises a passage for enabling gas to vent from the back volume during compression of the compressed gas in the compressed gas chamber and prior to transferring the volume of fluid into the fluid chamber.

#### Claims 28-38 (Canceled)

39. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the secondary piston is movable in response to pressure in a direction causing the front volume to reduce in volume when a pressure in the back volume exceeds a pressure in the front volume.

40. (Previously presented) The airgun of Claim 1, wherein the front volume comprises compressed air at a first pressure, and the secondary piston is movable in response to pressure exerted by fluid in the back volume to cause the front volume to reduce in volume, thereby compressing the compressed air in the front volume to a second pressure higher than the first pressure.

41. (Previously presented) The airgun of claim 40, wherein the fluid in the back volume comprises carbon dioxide, and wherein the secondary piston is movable in response to pressure exerted by the carbon dioxide to compress a remaining portion of the compressed air in the front volume after the compressed air has begun to flow through the barrel when the firing valve is opened.

42. (Currently amended) An airgun ~~propulsion system~~ for propelling a projectile with a fluid under pressure, comprising:

a barrel through which a projectile can be propelled;

a first chamber capable of holding a first charge comprising a first compressed fluid;

a second chamber capable of holding a second charge comprising a second compressed fluid;

a movable piston having a first side defining a boundary of the first chamber and a second side defining a boundary of the second chamber, the piston being movable between at least a first position at which the first charge remains separated from the second charge and a second position at which the second charge is vented from the second chamber to the first chamber to supplement the first charge in the first chamber; and

a valve positioned downstream of the first chamber and upstream of the projectile, the valve being selectively controllable to open and supply pressure from the first chamber to propel the projectile through the barrel, and wherein when the movable piston is in the second position and the valve is opened, at least a portion of the first charge and at least a portion of the second charge are supplied through the valve to propel the projectile through the barrel.

43. (Currently amended) The airgun ~~propulsion system~~ of claim 42 configured for use in a three-mode airgun:

wherein, in a first mode, the system is selectively controlled to propel the projectile with substantially only the first charge from the first chamber;

wherein in a second mode, the system is selectively controlled to propel the projectile with substantially only the second charge in the second chamber; and

wherein in a third mode, the system is selectively controlled to propel the projectile with at least a portion of the first charge and at least a portion of the second charge.

44. (Previously presented) The airgun of claim 2, wherein over a temperature range between about 45°F and about 85°F, the pressure exerted by carbon dioxide in the back volume on the secondary piston maintains the ambient air in the compressed gas chamber at a substantially constant pressure for at least an interval following opening of the firing valve, thereby maintaining a repeatable muzzle energy that varies less than about 10%.